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examinations of the neighbourhood, served to convince me that, if the disagreeable odours complained of by the neighbours, had any effect upon their health, it was in a degree which no test of sickness or mortality that I could apply, would have served to render evident. If this conclusion be well founded, it may not be deemed unimportant, when it is considered, that the thorough cleansing of so large a city as the metropolis, presupposes both a large staff of men, and convenient places of deposit at points not too remote from the districts requiring to be cleansed. A proper supervision of the laystalls and dust-yards of the metropolis would easily prevent them from becoming nuisances to the immediate neighbourhoods, and even advantageous to the health by preserving open spaces, which would otherwise be crowded with buildings. The complete street and house drainage of the metropolis would put a stop to the deposit of the more offensive matters; and the dust from the houses, and the sweepings of the streets might be deposited with perfect safety wherever it is found most desirable. The banks of the river, and of the several canals, are the spots pointed out by common sense as the best and most convenient for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1847.

"The Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,800 in 1841."

The deaths registered in this quarter were 49,479; a number less by one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight than were registered in the corresponding quarter of 1846; but 7,007 more than the corrected average of the September quarters of 1838-46. Upon the whole there is a slight improvement in the health of the country.

The relative salubrity of the summer season of the ten years, 1838-47, is displayed in the subjoined table.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Deaths Registered in the Sept. quarters of 10 years..........	34,752	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,139	51,427	49,479
Deaths which would have been registered if the mortality had been uniform, and the numbers had increased from 1838 at the rate of 1·75 per cent. annually. Deduced from the average of 1838–46.	36,332	36,968	37,615	38,273	38,943	39,625	40,318	41,023	41,741	42,472
Unhealthy Seasons Difference above the calculated number..	..	349	1,883	..	466	..	..	..	9,686	7,007
Healthy Seasons. Difference below the calculated number..	1,580	..	..	2,215	..	2,672	1,385	4,884	..	..

From the next table of the deaths returned in each quarter since 1838, it will be seen that a small rise in the mortality took place in the spring after the mild winter of 1846—that a sudden advance occurred in summer—that the mortality reached the maximum (56,105) in the winter of 1847, and has since slowly subsided.

In London there has been no sign of improvement. 10,987, 12,601, and 13,187 deaths were registered in the September quarters of 1845, 1846, and 1847. The deaths in the summer quarters of the three years from small pox were 76, 51, and 320; measles, 688, 78, and 521; scarlatina, 194, 208, and 316; diarrhœa, 449, 1,549, and 1,196; cholera, 26, 197, and 98; dysentery, 43, 75, and 143; remittent fever, 8, 12, 23; typhus, 273, 403, and 895; erysipelas, 56, 92, and 126; the zymotic class of diseases generally, 2,409, 3,234, and 4,061. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were nearly stationary; 1,558, 1,784, and 1,581 persons died of consumption; 1,111, 977, and 1,071 persons of inflammatory and other diseases of the lungs. Two three, and sixteen deaths were directly ascribed to various kinds of privation in the three last September quarters. The increase in the deaths by external violence, which were 342, 403, 425, may have arisen from erysipelas, and other affections supervening on accidents, in an unusual proportion.

In the first nine weeks of the quarter the mean temperature of the atmosphere, and of the waters of the Thames was above 60°; the mortality in London from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, rose from 17 on the first to 188 on the seventh week of the quarter, and gradually fell to 107 on the last week. Typhus raged with unusual virulence. The weekly deaths were never below 50, and in the third week of September 111 persons died of this disease. The weekly average was 30 for the same quarter of five preceding years.

The epidemic of fever has been more fatal in Lancashire than in London. In Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton, 4,154 deaths were registered from all causes. Diarrhœa and fever were the prevalent diseases. Typhus carries off men and women in the prime of life. Diarrhœa destroys more children, and becomes dangerous to adults in the form of cholera. The Registrar of Deansgate, Manchester, says:

> " More children have died in the district during the last quarter under the age of 5 years, than in most other quarters there have been deaths at all ages. This is an astounding fact, yet perfectly consistent with prior observation; if the general mortality be large, the infant mortality will ever be found to bear its due proportion, and the causes, in such a district as this, are perfectly obvious. In the calamitous season just passed, manufactures have been almost at a stand still; food has been unattainable by the poor, for employment they had none; Famine made her dwelling in their homes, and their attendant horror, Typhus, relentlessly swept his victims to the grave. During the sickness, which either terminated in death, or rendered the removal of the poor to the fever hospitals necessary, their offspring have been neglected and uncared for; some have sunk under the malady of their parents—others, deprived of the nourishment nature had supplied, have pined and wasted away, the victims of inanition, their glands diseased, and incapable of assimilating the incongruous food supplied to them. The disease of autumn had also done its work fearfully amongst them, no less than 103 deaths, almost entirely of children, being recorded from diarrhœa, under the drain of which the exhausted frames of the little sufferers rapidly sunk. In the close, ill-ventilated, and densely-crowded rooms where the poor hive together, contagious disorders make rapid progress, extending from one to another, and acquiring increased virulence from the filth and noisomeness with which they are nourished."

Liverpool, created in haste by commerce—by men too intent on immediate gain; reared without any very tender regard for flesh or blood; and flourishing, while her working population was rotting in cellars—has been severely taught the lesson, that a part of the population, whether in cellars or on distant shores, cannot suffer without involving the whole community in calamity. In itself one of the unhealthiest towns of the kingdom, Liverpool has for a year been the hospital and cemetery of Ireland. The deaths registered in the four quarters of 1846 were 1,934, 2,098, 2,946, and 2,735; in the three quarters of 1847 ending in September last, 3,068, 4,809, and 5,669! The population of Liverpool was 223,054 at the last census. It is impossible to represent more correctly than is done by the short notes of the Registrars, the piteous spectacle which this great town presented—with the floating Lazarettos on the Mersey—the workhouses crowded with destitute paupers —the three large "sheds which will hold 300 persons, nearly full of patients at the present time"—and the fever "getting more prevalent among the upper classes."

Sub-District.—Saint Martin.

"Deaths 1,026: this return shows a fearful increase of mortality in this district. Fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, as in the last quarter, have been the prevailing diseases, but to a far greater extent. In the corresponding quarter last year, there were 700 deaths, which was the greatest number ever registered by me, but the present return shows an increase on that quarter of 326. The deaths from fever are 291, diarrhœa 174, dysentery 82."

Great Howard Street.

"Deaths 1,253: this return shows an increase of 183 over the last quarter. It may be accounted for by the fact, that the floating fever hospitals have been given up by the select vestry, and consequently more patients are sent to the north fever shed. The fever is now getting more prevalent in the upper classes of the town, though not of that fatal character that has destroyed so many indigent Irish. Diarrhœa and dysentery still prevail."

Dale Street.

"Deaths 747: being 57 less than in the preceding quarter. This may be accounted for in great measure by the removal of the lower Irish from the cellars, besides many being sent back to Ireland by the authorities; otherwise, the mortality would have been greater than in the preceding quarter. Fever cases 250; diarrhœa 111; dysentery 20; small pox 16; measles 11; cholera 6."

Saint Thomas.

"Deaths 915: which include 301 who died on board the Lazarettos, on the river Mersey. Typhus and dysentery have been the prevailing diseases. The former is very much on the decrease, and the district has begun to assume a more healthy state."

Mount Pleasant.

"Deaths 956: including 630 in the workhouse, and 33 at the infirmary. There is attached to the workhouse a large fever hospital, which will hold about 128 persons; and there has also been very recently erected (for the reception of the Irish paupers) three large buildings or sheds, which will hold about 300 persons; also other buildings, all of which are nearly full of patients at the present time. The deaths this quarter are 51 less than in the last quarter. There were 324 fatal cases of fever; 18 of dysentery; 73 of diarrhœa; and 22 of phthisis in the workhouses. There have also been 51 fatal cases of fever in this district, independently of those in the above public institutions."

Islington.

"Deaths 524: the largest quarterly number I have ever registered, principally to be attributed to fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery; from fever in July, 38; August, 42; September, 25;—105. Diarrhœa, 78; dysentery, 37."

It will require all the energy of the inhabitants of Liverpool, and the utmost resources of science, to place the health of the town in a satisfactory condition.

The mortality remains high in Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, in many of the towns of Lancashire, in Leeds, Hull, York, and Sunderland. The returns from the other towns of the kingdom present nothing unusual, the mortality being much the same as in previous years. This refers to the relative mortality. The absolute mortality is always higher by from 10 to 50 per cent. in towns, than in open country districts. This is illustrated by a comparison of the deaths registered in London during the last 13 weeks, and of the deaths which would have happened if the rate of mortality had been the same as in Dorsetshire, one of the agricultural counties, in which the wages are low, and in which the condition of the labourer is far from what it is desirable that it should be.

	0—15	15—35	35—55	55 and upwards.	All ages.
Deaths registered in London in 13 weeks ending September 25	6,584	1,786	1,983	2,834	13,187
Deaths which would have happened if the mortality had been at the same rate as in Dorsetshire in the September quarters 1838–44	3,078	1,709	1,367	1,955	8,109
Excess of deaths in London during the 13 weeks	3,506	77	616	879	5,078

3,506 children under 15 years of age were destroyed in London, in addition to 3,078 carried off by causes which may be supposed to be the same as those fatal in the country. The mortality is equal at the age 15-35, when London receives healthy recruits from the various counties. At the age of 35 the mortality is 45 per cent. higher in London than in Dorsetshire. If the chance that a man above 35 will die in the country during the summer quarter be represented by 2, the chance that he will die in London is nearly 3. It may be admitted that part of the London population is poisoned by alcohol, and that in their houses and persons they are dirtier than the country people; still the great excess of mortality, and in part, perhaps, the intemperance and impurity must be ascribed to the crowding, the want of water, decaying animal and vegetable matters unremoved, and the inefficiency of the sewers, which neither carry off the solid, liquid, or gaseous matters poured into or generated within them every day. If the chance of dying is increased from 2 in the country to 3 in London, the liability to suffer from epidemics is raised still more.

All the diseases of the zymotic class—such as small pox, measles, scarlatina, typhus, influenza, and cholera—have the remarkable quality of becoming epidemic. After certain intervals of time, in which they are fatal to a smaller. or greater number of persons in different places and seasons, great multitudes are suddenly attacked or destroyed in a given locality; the disease in this intense form involves the neighbouring population, spreads around the whole region, and sometimes travels over the tracks of human intercourse through the world. Little is known of the immediate chemical or vital causes of epidemics; but in given circumstances, where many are immersed in an atmosphere of decaying organic matter, some zymotic disease is invariably produced; where there is starvation it is most frequently typhus; cold, influenza; heat, it is cholera, yellow fever, plague. At the mouths of the Ganges, of the Nile, of the Niger; in London, particularly up to the 17th century; in camps, in barracks, in ships, in prisons formerly; in Ireland, in Liverpool, in all our towns now, the circumstances in which zymotic diseases become epidemic may be witnessed.

A city breathing an atmosphere perfectly pure may not be exempt from every epidemic; but observation has shown that such irruptions are unfrequent, and fatal to few persons of strength or stamina. Internal sanatory arrangements, and not quarantine or sanatory lines, are the safeguards of nations. A salubrious city in an epidemic, like a city built of stone in a conflagration, is exposed to danger and injury, but not to the same extent as the present cities of Europe, which are left without any adequate regulations for the health and security of their inhabitants.

The great historical epidemics have diminished in intensity; and there appears to be no reason why they should not be ultimately suppressed, with the advances of the population among which they take their rise. Their origin is obscure, but influenza appears generally to become first epidemic in Russia, cholera in India*. It is in India that the source of the latter disease must be attacked. If the health of India become sound, Europe might be safe, and hear no more of the epidemic which is now traversing Russia. The attention of the Indian authorities has for some time been directed to the subject. The Marquis of Wellesley in 1821 effected improvements in Bengal. Mr. Martin, one of the Commissioners appointed by the late Government, to inquire into the Health of Towns, addressed Lord Metcalfe, the Governor-General, on the sanatory improvement of Calcutta in 1835; his comprehensive plans were promoted by that eminent statesman. Lord Auckland appointed a sanatory commission, of which Sir John Grant was the chairman; and thus procured a very able official report on the health of Calcutta, before the subject was touched at home*.

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* In Italy, influenza is called the *catarro russo;* in Germany, the *russische krankheit.*

The other nations of Europe are beginning to take an interest in public sanatory improvements; and any plans found to succeed in England, will no doubt be carried out as speedily as possible in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions; for the vast population that owns Her sway is intimately united. Asiatic cholera has taught us that the lives of thousands in England may depend on the condition of the Pariahs of Jessore†.

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* See "Lancet," Sept. 25, and Oct. 9, 1847.

† The epidemic cholera, which reached England in 1831, broke out at Jessore, near Calcutta, in 1817, and destroyed 10,000 persons.

Deaths in London from all Causes (exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths), and from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera, in the 13 *Weeks of the Summer Quarters* 1845, 1846, *and* 1847.

Number of Weeks......		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Total.
Deaths from all causes, exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths.	1845	757	756	829	858	810	852	834	821	796	742	804	739	811	10,409
	1846	894	882	1,026	976	1,063	1,100	925	870	875	850	880	819	783	11,943
	1847	835	857	921	871	926	940	1,070	1,043	1,054	1,002	998	1,109	1,010	12,636
Deaths from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera	1845	15	30	30	50	41	50	48	42	38	38	46	38	52	518
	1846	76	98	149	187	218	238	180	169	148	126	87	83	62	1,821
	1847	17	38	47	67	125	128	188	172	157	135	139	117	107	1,437
Mean Temperature	1845	61·3	60·9	59·6	60·0	56·3	59·5	55·6	56·5	57·6	54·6	55·8	55·0	50·0	57·1
	1846	65·0	60·0	64·9	62·6	70·6	66·5	61·8	60·8	62·6	61·6	64·5	60·3	59·2	63·1
	1847	61·3	65·5	70·2	63·1	65·9	62·6	63·2	64·1	60·3	54·3	56·3	54·1	56·1	61·3

Deaths Registered in the Four Quarters of the Eight Years 1839—1846, *and Three Quarters of* 1847, *in* 117 *of the Districts of England and Wales.*

Quarters ending	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
March	42,410	46,376	46,967	44,903	43,748	46,136	49,949	43,850	56,105
June	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585
September ..	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,139	51,427	49,479
December ..	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,607	44,081	39,321	53,093	..
Total	162,711	172,134	161,450	162,543	163,651	168,127	166,256	192,104	..

The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in this Table throughout.

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 *of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years* 1844-45-46-47.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th. Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
*Metropolis**.					
West Districts..	301,326	1,822	1,559	1,815	1,936
North Districts..	376,396	2,342	1,872	2,452	2,543
Central Districts	374,759	2,190	2,075	2,201	2,452
East Districts ..	393,247	2,547	2,637	2,859	2,948
South Districts..	502,483	3,075	2,844	3,274	3,308
Total †........	1,948,211	11,976	10,987	12,601	13,187
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone......	32,310	160	124	239	213
Brighton........	46,742	232	219	372	260
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	186	121	178	150
Portsea Island..	53,036	345	239	433	397
Winchester	23,044	97	89	141	135
Windsor........	20,502	100	78	95	73
Total	218,181	1,120	870	1,458	1,228
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans......	17,051	100	85	114	65
Wycombe......	34,150	180	141	156	129
Oxford..........	19,701	90	89	194	88
Northampton ..	28,103	162	182	221	179
Bedford........	31,767	175	182	254	236
Cambridge	24,453	133	125	148	186
Total	155,225	840	804	1,087	833
Eastern Division.					
Colchester......	17,790	125	89	127	118
Ipswich........	25,254	135	119	240	143
Norwich........	61,846	306	308	451	243
Yarmouth......	24,031	115	143	196	133
Total	128,921	681	659	1,014	637
South Western Division.					
Devizes........	22,130	84	95	115	105
Dorchester......	23,380	99	97	116	99
Exeter..........	31,333	160	160	191	175
St. Thomas	47,105	210	149	233	145
Plymouth......	36,527	257	191	279	195
Redruth........	48,062	419	172	175	178
Penzance	50,100	475	166	218	186
Bath............	69,232	361	336	362	297
Total	327,869	2,065	1,366	1,689	1,378
Western Division.					
Bristol..........	64,298	435	347	406	349
Clifton..........	66,233	350	323	436	340
Stroud..........	38,920	185	163	190	148
Cheltenham	40,221	191	138	195	155
Hereford........	34,427	184	172	183	144
Shrewsbury	21,529	169	91	109	155
Worcester......	27,130	180	106	173	159
Kidderminster..	29,408	167	165	162	117
Dudley..........	86,028	465	457	744	632
Walsall	34,274	168	157	288	257
Wolverhampton	80,722	523	438	687	774
Wolstanton	32,669	163	164	315	232
Birmingham....	138,187	932	694	1,627	1,161
Aston	50,928	316	195	469	260
Coventry........	31,028	229	188	300	158
Total	776,002	4,657	3,798	6,284	5,041

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th. Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
North Midland Division.					
Leicester	50,932	339	458	536	343
Lincoln	36,110	143	154	246	209
Nottingham....	53,080	394	285	469	442
Basford........	59,634	233	262	370	311
Derby	35,015	190	181	281	299
Total	234,771	1,299	1,340	1,902	1,604
North Western Division.					
Stockport......	85,672	462	398	699	568
Macclesfield ..	56,018	284	255	424	368
Great Broughton (including Chester)......	49,085	208	227	342	277
Liverpool......	223,054	1,952	1,963	2,946	5,669
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) ..	88,652	602	633	1,144	1,284
Blackburn	75,091	474	382	544	458
Preston........	77,189	450	458	641	523
Rochdale	60,577	316	362	429	329
Bury	77,496	380	385	643	482
Bolton	97,519	534	594	821	738
Wigan	66,032	353	316	611	550
Prescott	43,739	174	212	322	348
Chorlton	93,736	653	607	1,099	822
Manchester....	192,408	1,442	1,363	2,354	2,783
Salford........	70,228	416	438	795	549
Ashton	173,964	917	897	1,410	1,332
Total	1,530,460	9,617	9,490	18,224	17,080
York Division.					
Sheffield	85,076	493	446	1,039	561
Huddersfield ..	107,140	447	470	716	621
Halifax........	109,175	458	565	646	550
Bradford	132,164	861	990	1,115	856
Leeds& Hunslet‡	168,667	997	943	1,369	1,328
Hull	41,130	258	273	487	401
York	47,779	247	223	342	391
Total	691,131	3,761	3,910	5,714	4,708
Northern Division					
Sunderland	56,226	267	291	475	461
Gateshead	38,747	225	165	473	279
Tynemouth....	55,625	239	293	508	323
Newcastle-on-Tyne........	71,850	414	421	857	536
Carlisle........	36,084	164	152	282	279
Cockermouth ..	35,676	146	131	203	245
Kendal	34,694	154	147	191	168
Total	328,902	1,609	1,600	2,989	2,291
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	250	254	292	289
Pontypool	25,037	97	132	119	127
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	397	302	373	436
Newtown	25,958	101	135	86	120
Wrexham......	39,542	163	160	224	164
Holywell	40,787	178	183	211	200
Anglesey	38,105	122	149	160	156
Total........	273,127	1,308	1,315	1,465	1,492
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,664,589	26,957	25,152	38,826	36,292
Grand Total..	6,612,800	38,933	36,139	51,427	49,479

* The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

† The last quarter in London ended September 25, 1847.

‡ The former District of Leeds is now divided into the districts of *Leeds* and *Hunslet*, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years, 1844–45–46–47.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending September*.			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
L CAUSES	11,825	10,842	12,409	13,187
ECIFIED CAUSES	11,797	10,802	11,364	13,158
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious) Diseases	3,243	2,409	3,234	4,061
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	1,239	1,111	1,411	1,535
II. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	1,929	1,897	1,914	1,831
V. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2,782	2,669	2,761	2,652
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	326	371	351	369
I. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	1,027	1,099	1,356	1,284
II. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	90	101	138	122
II. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	124	120	132	146
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	84	71	116	109
X. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	12	27	29	45
I. Old Age	648	569	487	540
II. Violence, Privation, and Intemperance	293	358	435	464
I. Small Pox	556	76	51	320
Measles	255	688	78	521
Scarlatina	1,020	194	208	316
Hooping Cough	167	385	355	238
Croup	76	75	66	62
Thrush	120	105	113	82
Diarrhœa	414	449	1,549	1,196
Dysentery	44	43	75	143
Cholera	47	26	197	98
Influenza	8	8	6	6
Ague	6	6	1	6
Remittent Fever	13	8	12	23
Typhus	424	273	403	895
Erysipelas	85	56	92	126
Syphilis	8	17	28	29
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..
II. Inflammation	7	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	30	29	26	27
Dropsy	812	227	140	171
Abscess	30	19	14	31
Noma	..	7	3	9
Mortification	45	34	34	41
Purpura	7	11	9	22
Scrofula	45	32	84	68
Cancer	121	160	195	194
Tumour	11	8	4	3
Gout	10	11	19	10
Atrophy	201	233	473	481
Debility	287	221	299	298
Malformations	25	28	48	54
Sudden Deaths†	108	91	63	126

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending September*.			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
III. Cephalitis	164	159	165	131
Hydrocephalus	413	421	448	415
Apoplexy	237	266	273	276
Paralysis	166	184	221	226
Convulsions	721	608	513	521
Tetanus	9	4	2	4
Chorea	2	4	1	1
Epilepsy	54	78	74	70
Insanity	19	8	25	27
Delirium Tremens	22	33	44	29
Disease of Brain, &c.	122	132	148	131
IV. Laryngitis	7	17	25	28
Quinsey	32	5	14	16
Bronchitis	140	191	271	330
Pleurisy	23	28	30	35
Pneumonia	617	600	399	409
Hydrothorax	38	46	32	34
Asthma	104	101	95	96
Phthisis or Consumption	1,681	1,558	1,784	1,581
Disease of Lungs, &c	140	123	111	123
V. Pericarditis	28	12	20	20
Aneurism	8	11	10	18
Disease of Heart, &c.	290	348	321	331
VI. Teething	233	217	138	163
Gastritis	15	18	28	24
Enteritis	264	212	213	190
Peritonitis	26	31	56	57
Tabes Mesenterica	136	188	343	306
Worms	6	10	9	10
Ascites	27	19	26	21
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	18	38	43	41
Hernia	20	18	36	28
Colic or Ileus	37	29	35	45
Intussusception	3	14	8	18
Stricture	5	5	11	7
Hæmatemesis	13	7	16	15
Disease of Stomach, &c.	86	93	116	102
Disease of Pancreas	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis	21	33	71	56
Jaundice	28	29	42	41
Disease of Liver, &c.	89	135	162	158
Disease of Spleen	..	3	3	1
VII. Nephritis	5	4	6	5
Ischuria	..	..	2	2
Diabetes	2	13	8	9
Cystitis	3	3	7	10
Stone	7	11	9	7
Stricture	17	11	13	8
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	56	59	93	81
VIII. Childbirth	82	70	80	91
Paramenia	1	4	4	6
Ovarian Dropsy	3	6	13	3
Disease of Uterus, &c.	38	40	35	46
IX. Arthritis	1	1	..	3
Rheumatism	31	31	62	45
Disease of Joints, &c.	52	39	54	61
X. Carbuncle	1	3	1	3
Phlegmon	1	5	7	7
Ulcer	1	6	9	20
Fistula	3	7	3	2
Disease of Skin, &c.	6	6	9	13
XI. Old Age	648	569	487	540
XII. Intemperance	8	14	29	23
Privation	3	2	3	16
Violent Deaths	282	342	403	425
Causes not specified	28	40	45	29

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* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years e not contained in the above table. In the Quarters ending September they were respectively (1840) 161; 41) 159; (1842) 160; (1843) 138; (1844) 151; (1845) 145; (1846) 192.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause s not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as ound dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1847 Weeks ending		Phases of the Moon.	Mean height of the Barometer from 72 observations, corrected and reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.	THERMOMETERS.											In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock.		Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature.			Difference between the mean temperature of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 25 years.	WIND.			The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0-10.	Rain in inches [7 days.]	* Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden† Deaths			Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.
						Mean.				Dew Point.	Self-Registering.				MEAN.							Pressure in lbs. on the square foot.								
											Highest in the Sun.		Lowest on the Grass.																	
				Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Of the Highest on each day, from 6 observations.	Of the Lowest on each day, from 6 observations.	Difference.	Mean of 72 observations weekly.	Mean of 72 results.	During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.	Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations.	Mean of 72 differences.	Mean of the greatest on each day, 6 observations.	Mean of the least on each day, 6 observations.		General Direction.	Greatest pressure in the week.	Mean for the week.				0 to 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	
			inches	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				miles						
July	3	Full, June 28th	30.112	76.7	51.3	71.6	54.2	17.4	61.3	54.1	100.0	91.0	44.0	46.9	66.2	62.2	7.1	14.1	2.3	— 0.3	N.E.	3.0	0.1	980	7.8	0.02	344	324	167	835
,,	10	Last qr., July 5th	29.820	84.0	49.0	77.0	55.2	21.8	65 5	57.3	106.4	94.6	36.5	47.0	69.6	65.3	8.1	17.9	0.8	+ 2.9	S.W.	3.5	0.0	830	5.2	0.40	414	271	171	857
,,	17	New, 12th	29.990	86.0	58.5	82 0	60.0	22.0	70.2	61.3	108.5	97.7	46.2	51.6	73.2	68.6	8.8	20.5	1.1	+ 6.8	w.s.w.&cm	1.8	0.0	455	5 9	0.41	425	321	175	921
,,	24	1st quarter, 20th	29.890	76.5	47.5	72.6	53 3	19.3	63.1	54.1	94.4	86.1	37.2	44.4	71.4	67.4	9.0	18 3	1.5	+ 0.8	Variable	3.0	0.0	550	6 9	0.02	433	271	165	871
,,	31	Full, 27th	29.916	81.7	49.1	77.8	54.8	23.0	65.9	55.0	100.4	94.6	36.5	43.6	69.8	66.2	10.9	21.3	1.9	+ 3.1	Variable	1.5	0.0	610	4.8	0.00	505	268	153	926
Aug.	7	Last qr., Aug. 3rd	29.651	84.4	43.9	73.1	51.9	21.2	62.6	53 6	108.0	93.3	32.2	42.9	71.3	66.7	9.0	18.3	1.6	— 0.4	Variable	3.7	0.1	800	6.2	1.03	523	276	140	940
,,	14	New, 11th	29.939	82.0	49.4	73.9	53 7	20.2	63.2	56.8	100.5	92.0	35.0	43.3	66.3	64.3	6.4	14.2	0.4	+ 0.5	S.W.	2.5	0.1	925	6.5	0.47	588	277	203	1070
,,	21	1st quarter, 19th	29.906	78.2	52.8	71.2	58.7	12.5	64.1	61.5	96.2	85.5	43.0	53.3	65.1	65.0	2 5	6.6	0.1	+ 2.2	Calm	2.0	0.0	625	7.7	0.62	556	293	194	1043
,,	28	Full, 26th	30.010	76.0	48.0	70.2	50.8	19.4	60.3	53 8	98.5	88.1	36.5	43.7	63.0	62.2	6.5	12.5	1.7	— 0.6	Variable	4.0	0.1	590	7.9	0.13	537	309	207	1054
Sept.	4	Last qr., Sept. 1st	29.775	66 4	13.0	61.8	46.5	15.3	54.3	49.3	89.7	78.5	29.5	35.9	61.5	60.9	5.0	10.0	1.4	— 5.1	W.	5.0	0.2	1100	6 3	0.09	503	323	176	1002
,,	11	New, 9th........	29.871	70 7	39.0	66.2	47.2	19.0	56.3	51 4	88.5	82.2	30.0	37.7	57.6	57.0	4 9	10.4	0 8	— 2.1	W.S.W.	1.3	0.0	720	5.8	0.19	536	297	161	998
,,	18	1st quarter, 17th	29.542	64 0	43 0	61.1	47 9	13.2	54.1	50.9	81.0	75.6	31.0	40.9	57.4	56.8	3.2	6.3	0.5	— 4.0	W.S.W.	12.0	0.8	1505	7.5	0.53	531	387	190	1109
,,	25	Full, 24th	29.901	67 4	43.2	63.1	48.8	14.3	56 1	51.7	79.6	75.2	33.0	42.1	55.5	55.2	4 4	9.8	0.7	+ 0.4	S.W.	5 0	0 3	1200	7.9	0.70	511	319	180	1010
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.			29.871	86 0	39.0	70.9	52.5	18.4	61.3	54.7	108.5	87.3	30.0	44.1	65.2	62.9	6.6	13 9	1.1	+ 0.3		12.0	0.1	838	6.6	4.61	6406	3936	2282	12636

* The ages of 12 were not specified in the Returns.

† Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consist of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are, therefore, excluded from this comparison of weeks.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1847.

By James Glaisher, Esq., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

The depression of temperature below the average which took place from the 7th of June to the end of the month, continued till the 4th of July. On July 5th a period of hot weather set in, and from this time to the end of the month, the average daily temperature was, with very slight exceptions, above that of the season; the period between the 11th and the 16th was the hottest during the year. The daily temperatures during the first and last weeks of August were at or below the average, and above the average during the remainder of the month. The month of September was cold, the temperature being, nearly every day throughout the month, below that of the season.

The mean temperature of July at Greenwich was 65°4, which is 0°9 above that of 1846; 5°6 above that of 1845; 4°0 above that of 1844; 4°5 above that of 1843; 5°2 above that of 1842; 7°6 above that of 1841; and 4°6 above the average of those six years.

The mean temperature of August at Greenwich was 62°1, which is 1°1 above the average for the six preceding years.

The mean temperature for September at Greenwich was 52°3, which is 3°1 below the average for the six preceding years. The low temperature for this month is very remarkable.

The mean temperature for the quarter at Greenwich was 60°6, which is 1°9 above that for 1844; 3°7 above that for 1845; 2°0 below that for 1846; and 1°4 above the average for the quarter for the six preceding years.

The mean temperature of evaporation for the quarter at Greenwich was 57°0, which is 2°1 above that for 1844; 2°7 above that for 1845; and 1°9 below that for 1846.

The mean temperature of the dew point for the quarter was 54°1, which is 0°7 above that for 1844; 1°9 above that for 1845; 2°2 below that for 1846; and very nearly the same as the average for the six preceding years.

The mean weight of water in a cubic foot of air for the quarter was 4·8 grains, which is 0·1 grain less than the average for the preceding six years.

The additional weight of water required to saturate a cubic foot of air was 1·1 grain, the average for the preceding six years was 1·0 grain.

The mean degree of humidity of the atmosphere for the quarter was 0·814, which is very nearly the average value as deduced from the six preceding years.

The mean elastic force of vapour for the quarter, was 0·429 inches, which is nearly the average for the six preceding years.

The average weight of a cubic foot of air under the average temperature, humidity, and pressure, was 527 grains, and the average weight for the six preceding years was 526 grains.

The rain fallen at Greenwich within the quarter was 4·7 inches in depth; this quantity is about one-half of the usual amount collected.

The horizontal movement of the air was about 840 miles weekly, being somewhat less than the average amount.

The temperature of the Thames water was 65°2 by day, and 62°9 by night. The water on an average was 3°5 warmer than the air.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in air at the height of four feet above the ground, and protected as much as possible from the effects of radiation and rain, were 86°0 and 33°5, as taken from the two-hourly observations; those readings, therefore, are not the true maximum and minimum readings, unless such happened at the times of observation.

The average daily range of the readings of thermometers in air at the height of four feet, was 18°5, which is about 2° above the average amount.

In July the reading of the thermometer on grass was below 40° on five nights;

the lowest reading was 36°5. In August it was below 40° on five nights, and the lowest reading was 32°. In September it was below 40° on seventeen nights, on ten of which it was below 32°, and the lowest reading was 24°.

The hot weather in July alluded to above, was general between the latitudes of 51° and 53°, except within a few miles of the southern coast. It does not seem to have extended beyond latitude 53°. The most intense heat seems to have been experienced at the inland parts of Sussex. From the subjoined tables, it appears the reading of the thermometer at Uckfield, attained the great height of 98°. This reading, I am inclined to think, was much above the true temperature of the air, and probably was caused by great reflexion of heat. In a letter addressed to me by Mr. Prince, he states that Uckfield is situated upon a light, very dry and sandy soil, and such as reflects heat freely. Mr. Prince has kindly furnished me with the maximum and minimum readings of his thermometer on every day in the month of July, and these were nearly identical with those I took myself, except on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, which readings were 95°, 98°, and 93° respectively. In consequence of these high readings, Mr. Prince took additional observations, as follows:—

On July 11th, at 11^h. A.M. the reading of the thermometer was 84°.

On July 12th, at 9^h. A.M. the reading was 78°; at 4^h. P.M. it was 83°; and at 6^h. P.M. it was 76°.

On July 13th, at 9^h. A.M. the reading was 80°; at 11^h. A.M. it was 93°; at 4^h. P.M. it was 91°; and at 6^h. P.M. it was 83°.

On July 14th, at 9^h. A.M. the reading was 80°; at 11^h. A.M. it was 88°; at 4^h. P.M. it was 86°; and at 6^h. P.M. it was 80°.

It seems, however, certain that the greatest degree of heat took place at the inland parts of Sussex.

This hot weather seems to have been very much modified in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, at Brighton, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, in fact, everywhere in the vicinity of the sea.

The approximate mean monthly temperatures for other places besides Greenwich are shown in the subjoined Table, and they differ but little in each month from those at Greenwich, at all places south of latitude 54°. The influence of height, however, is very strongly marked, in lowering the temperature, as at Beckington, in Somersetshire, whose height above the level of the sea is estimated at 265 feet; this influence is not shown at Hartwell, whose height above the sea is estimated at 300 feet; it is possible that the thermometers by which the latter observations have been made are somewhat in error, or the instruments may have been badly placed.

The monthly mean temperatures of those places in Cornwall and Devonshire in July was *below* that of the other places; in August was nearly the same; and in September was *above* those of other places.

The climate of Cornwall and Devonshire, as shown by these returns, is not only different from every other part of England, but is far from being the same in different parts of these counties. The average daily range of temperature, and extreme monthly range are smaller than elsewhere, but different at the different stations. The average daily range of temperature for the two counties is 12°9; at Falmouth it is 9°5 only, which is 3°4 less than the mean for the two counties, or in other words, is one-fourth part less; at Exeter the average daily range is 17°2, which is nearly the double of that at Falmouth. The mean temperature at Falmouth was no less than 3°8 *less* than that at Torquay; the average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer shewing the temperature of the air for the two counties was 35°5; but that at Helston was 9°5 *larger*, and that at Falmouth was 7°5 *smaller* than the average. The highest reading in the quarter was at Helston, and the lowest was at Exeter, and these two extreme readings differed very much from the extreme readings at the other places. In fact, there seems to be several different climates in these counties, but all of them free from extreme and sudden changes of temperature.

On September 24th an aurora was seen at many places in the south of England, and particularly in Cornwall. During the whole of this day the magnetic instruments at Greenwich were very much disturbed. The several instruments changed their positions very frequently and to large amounts. At Greenwich several streamers of the aurora were seen.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Thermometer.	WIND.		Mean Amount of Cloud 0 – 10.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the Level of the Sea.
							Mean estimated Strength 0 – 6.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.						
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°		°		°	Gr.	Gr.		In.	Gr.	Ft.
Helston	29·610	59·4	88·0	43·0	13·7	45·0	1·1	s.w.	4·7	28	5·2	5·0	0·7	0·867	6·6	528	106
Falmouth............	..	56·7	73 0	45·0	9·5	28·0	2·0	Variable.	6·8	30	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	58·3	73·0	44·0	10·9	29·0	0·8	N.W.	6·0	24	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay	29·659	60·5	80·0	44·0	13·2	36·0	2·1	N.E.	..	28	3·5	4·7	1·2	0·792	6·0	530	120
Exeter..............	..	59·0	77·5	38·0	17·2	39·5	1·3	N.	6·7	34	3·0	4·9	0·8	0·806	6·4	528	..
Brighton, Black Rock .	29·633	57·7	76·0	42·0	6·8	34·0	..	Variable.	4·9	24	..	4·9	1·2	0·846	6·4	530	60
Chichester	..	57·7	82·0	37·0	15·6	45·0	..	s.w. & N.W.	..	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uckfield	(29·720)	60·0	98·0	31·0	25·3	67·0	..	W.	..	25	3·1	4·9	1·0	0·821	6·1	526	18
Saffron Walden	..	58·5	..	..	19·3	..	2·2	Variable.	4·7	45	..	(5·9)	..	..	..	..	..
Beckington, Somerset..	..	54 3	88·0	20·0	27·3	68·0	0·9	W.	..	..	..	4·7	0·4	0·890	6·0	529	265
Rl. Observ., Greenwich	29·622	60·6	86·0	33·5	18·5	52·5	..	s.w.	6·4	34	4·7	4·9	1·1	0·814	6·0	527	150
Lewisham	..	59·3	88·0	31·0	20·4	57·0	..	s.w.	5·7	..	4·3	4·9	0·9	0·820	6·2	..	40
Walworth, Surrey	29·510	59·8	88·0	38·0	16·5	50·0	3·4	s.w.	6·7	30	4·3	4·6	1·3	0·828	5·9	528	32
Pool Cottage, Hereford	..	58·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington, nr. Bedford	..	58·7	82·0	34·0	13·5	48·0	..	..	..	30	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thwaite	..	..	89·0	38·0	..	51·0	0·8	s.w.	..	25	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	200
Cambridge Observatory	..	59·2	86·8	29·9	22·3	56·9	1·0	W.S.W.	6·7	36	5·0	4·5	1·2	0·823	5·9	532	88
Norwich	29·574	58·8	83·0	39·0	14·7	44·0	..	s.w.	..	34	3·6	4·8	0·9	0·853	6·2	531	39
Hartwell, nr. Aylesbury	29·482	58 7	88·0	29·0	24·7	59·0	0·9	Variable.	5·8	..	4·1	4·6	1·0	0·842	6·1	526	300
Derby	..	56 8	80·0	31·0	17·9	49·0	..	W.	..	39	4·8	4·3	1·0	0·763	5·9	530	..
Highfield House......	29·482	60·6	88·0	37·5	16·7	50·5	1·6	s.w.	5·3	32	4·3	4·8	1·2	0·811	5·9	524	204
Liverpool Observatory .	29·626	59·1	76·8	44·5	9·9	32·3	1·1	N.W.	5·6	43	9·3	4·4	1·3	0·819	5·8	533	37
Whitehaven	..	56·7	75·5	38·0	12·5	37·5	..	s.w.	..	46	9·0	4·4	1·4	0·826	5·7	531	..
Durham	29·557	54·4	83·2	29·8	16·0	53·4	1·7	SSW & NNW	5·6	27	2·2	4·4	0·5	0·829	5·3	526	347
Newcastle	29·494	55·5	77·0	33·0	13·6	44·0	..	s.w.	..	28	4·7	4·9	0·3	0·943	6·4	529	121
No. of Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

From the numbers in the first column it appears that the volume of dry air was very nearly the same at all parts of the country; the differences between the numbers at different places are quite within the limits of the probable error of the barometers, as so few have been compared with standards. The mean of all the results in the first column, except that of Uckfield, is 29·568 inches, and this may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending September 30, 1847.

From the numbers in the second column, we find for the quarter ending September 30, 1847, that the mean temperature of the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 58°8, and for the remaining counties, except N. of latitude 54°, was 58°8, and that the mean temperature of Durham and Newcastle was 55°0.

The average daily range of the temperature in Cornwall and Devonshire was 12°9; at places near the sea, not including those in the above counties, it was 10°7; and the mean at all other places was 19°2. The daily range at Brighton is remarkably small; the next in order of magnitude are those of Liverpool, Newcastle, Cardington, &c. The greatest mean daily ranges were at Beckington, Uckfield, Hartwell, and Cambridge.

The highest reading during the quarter was at Uckfield, which was 98°, and the lowest was at Beckington, which was 20°. The extreme range of temperature in England, during the quarter, was therefore 78°, or if we used the next highest reading, viz., that at Thwaite, the range would be 69°.

The average quarterly range of the thermometer in Cornwall and Devonshire was 35°5; at Brighton, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Newcastle was 37°, and at the remaining places it was 53°7. The ranges at Beckington and Uckfield were the greatest.

The wind in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire seem to have blown in a circle, for the direction of each place is different. The mean direction for all the remaining places is S.W., except at Liverpool where it was N.W., and at Durham where it was N.N.W.

From the numbers in the ninth column it would seem that the distribution of cloud has been nearly the same at all parts of the country, and such as to cover less than three-fifths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain has been the largest at Liverpool and Whitehaven, and it has fallen on a greater number of days at those places than at any others. The amount at other places is about one-half the usual fall in the quarter ending September 30. At Durham the fail has been the least in amount, and the next in order are those at Exeter, Chichester, Uckfield, &c.

Columns 12—16 contain the mean hygrometical results, and those are nearly identical at all places, except at Saffron Walden; at this place the average weight of water in a cubic foot of air is stated to be 5·9 grains, but at the mean temperature of 58°5, the greatest possible quantity, if the air had been always saturated, is 5·7 grains, so that it is evident that either the instruments are bad, or they have been badly placed.

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending September 30, was 4·8 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending September 30, was 1·0 grain.

The mean degree of humidity in the quarter ending September 30, was 0·835 grains.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 6 inches in the quarter ending September 30.

The mean weight of air under its average heat, humidity, and pressure was 527 grains.

And those values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 4·9 grains; 0·9 grains; 0·822 grains; 6·3 inches and 529 grains respectively.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1847 *and* 1848; *showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page* 373, *vol.* x.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th January.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,310,865	18,015,298	....	295,567
Excise	12,521,250	11,730,746	....	790,504
Stamps	6,931,414	6,959,546	28,132	....
Taxes	4,272,408	4,334,561	62,153	....
Property Tax	5,395,391	5,450,801	55,410	....
Post Office	816,000	864,000	48,000	....
Crown Lands	120,000	77,000	....	43,000
Miscellaneous	317,090	184,926	....	132,164
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,684,418	47,616,878	193,695	1,261,235
China Money	667,644	....	....	667,644
Imprest and other Moneys	192,547	216,642	24,095	....
Repayments of Advances	1,070,411	564,046	....	506,365
Total Income	50,615,020	48,397,566	217,790	2,435,244
	Deduct Increase			217,790
	Decrease on the Year			2,217,454

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th January.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,514,721	4,111,862	....	402,859
Excise	3,608,155	3,246,883	....	361,272
Stamps	1,740,687	1,564,855	....	175,832
Taxes	1,909,899	1,914,783	4,884	....
Property Tax	450,219	462,567	12,348	....
Post Office	203,000	208,000	5,000	....
Crown Lands	30,000	40,000	10,000	....
Miscellaneous	29,657	11,746	....	17,911
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,486,338	11,560,696	32,232	957,874
China Money	....	....	....	....
Imprest and other Moneys	31,884	30,614	....	1,270
Repayments of Advances	302,449	74,048	....	228,401
Total Income	12,820,671	11,665,358	32,232	1,187,545
	Deduct Increase			32,232
	Decrease on the Quarter			£1,155,313

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th Jan., 1848, was 12,250,729*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,207,632*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,043,097*l.*

The surplus of revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and the payment of Supply Services, in the quarter ending 5th January, 1848, was 882,548*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Last Quarter of 1847; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.*—(*Continued from p.* 374, *vol.* x.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1847.	Wheat. Weekly Average	 Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Barley. Weekly Average	Oats. Weekly Average	Rye. Weekly Average	Beans. Weekly Average	Peas. Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1847.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
October 2	56 9	54 8	32 0	23 0	33 3	43 7	44 2
9	54 2	53 8	32 4	22 11	34 2	46 2	44 4
16	54 3	53 3	32 6	22 7	33 0	46 3	45 4
23	55 2	53 10	33 7	23 4	38 0	47 1	47 9
30	53 6	54 7	33 6	23 1	33 4	46 0	50 10
November 6	52 4	54 4	32 9	23 0	34 1	46 6	49 4
13	53 8	53 10	32 4	23 4	33 7	45 9	48 3
20	54 3	53 10	32 0	22 11	32 10	45 11	49 0
27	52 11	53 8	31 6	22 10	32 10	44 6	48 5
December 4	52 1	53 2	30 8	22 5	28 11	44 0	49 7
11	51 11	52 10	30 5	22 4	31 0	42 7	47 7
18	52 2	52 10	30 7	21 7	34 4	41 6	48 2
25	53 0	52 9	31 3	21 3	31 1	40 6	44 5
Average of the Quarter	53 6	53 7½	31 11	22 7	33 1	44 7	47 5

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Flour imported in each of the Months ending 10*th October,* 5*th November, and* 5*th December,* 1847; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Bond at the close of them.*—(*Continued from p.* 374, *vol.* x.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported. Foreign.	 Colonial.	 Total.	Entered for Home Consumption. Foreign	 Colonial.	 Total.	In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign.	 Colonial.	 Total.
1847	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
10th Oct.	390,871	13,755	404,626	390,871	13,755	404,626	5,732	26	5,758
5th Nov.	269,673	7,388	277,061	269,684	7,388	277,072	5,723	26	5,749
5th Dec.	152,936	10,786	163,722	152,948	10,791	163,739	5,723	21	5,744

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported. Foreign.	 Colonial.	 Total.	Entered for Home Consumption. Foreign.	 Colonial.	 Total.	In Bond at the Month's end. Foreign.	 Colonial.	 Total.
1847	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
10th Oct.	959,090	286,591	1,245,681	961,238	286,590	1,247,828	18,706	2,118	20,824
5th Nov.	201,892	122,209	324,101	203,006	122,209	325,215	17,593	2,118	19,711
5th Dec.	61,449	135,893	197,342	61,447	135,892	197,339	17,594	2,118	19,712

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 16th October, the 13th November, and the 11th December, 1847.—(Continued from p. 375, vol. x.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	16th Oct., 1847.	13th Nov., 1847.	11th Dec., 1847.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	21,989,600	22,848,375	24,769,685
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities..............	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,899,485	7,647,707	9,450,007
Silver Bullion................	1,090,115	1,200,668	1,319,678
Total........	21,989,600	22,848,375	24,769,685

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,495,432	3,610,979	3,601,390
Public Deposits..............	5,496,883	5,991,765	8,229,759
Other Deposits	8,674,584	8,312,171	8,437,376
Seven Day and other Bills	903,519	884,015	861,271
Total........	33,123,418	33,351,930	35,682,796
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	11,088,877	10,583,607	10,946,594
Other Securities..............	18,963,326	19,560,468	17,630,931
Notes	2,630,115	2,797,710	6,448,780
Gold and Silver Coin	441,100	410,145	656,491
Total........	33,123,418	33,351,930	35,682,796

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 11th September, 9th October, and 6th November, 1847.—(Continued from p. 375, vol. x.)

Banks.	11th Sept., 1847.	9th Oct., 1847.	6th Nov., 1847.
England—Private Banks	4,175,774	4,341,530	4,299,348
Joint Stock Banks	2,954,284	3,107,294	3,084,111
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks......	3,497,525	3,559,976	3,606,718
Ireland—Bank of Ireland...........	3,026,550	3,152,200	3,274,350
Private and Joint Stock Banks................	2,021,760	2,203,413	2,244,964
Total..........	15,675,893	16,364,413	16,509,491

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending December 31, 1847; *showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(Continued from p.* 376, *vol.* x.)

COUNTIES.	October.	November.	December.
Metropolis	35	56	63
Bedford	2	2	4
Berks	1	....	1
Bucks	....	....	2
Cambridge	1	4	2
Cheshire	....	1	2
Cornwall	1	....	....
Cumberland	....	....	....
Derby	1	....	1
Devon	2	5	7
Dorset	....	....	....
Durham	1	....	1
Essex	2	2	4
Gloucester	4	1	2
Hants	1	1	2
Hereford	....	....	1
Hertford	....	1	....
Huntingdon	....	....	....
Kent	2	7	1
Lancashire	26	41	42
Leicester	....	2	2
Lincoln	2	3	....
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	14	11	10
Monmouth	1	....	....
Norfolk	....	1	....
Northampton	....	....	4
Northumberland	2	6	6
Nottingham	3	3	2
Oxford	1	2	2
Rutland	....	....	....
Salop	2	....	2
Somerset (including Bristol)	8	12	14
Stafford	2	3	5
Suffolk	1	4	4
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	4	4	7
Sussex	3	1	1
Warwick	5	16	9
Westmoreland	....	....	2
Wilts	....	4	....
Worcester	....	1	....
York (East Riding)	2	....	2
,, (North Riding)	....	2	1
,, (West Riding	3	8	9
Wales	1	2	2
Total	133	206	219

TRADES.	October.	November.	December.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	....	1	....
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	2	6	1
Corn Factors	1	4	3
Millers and Malsters	4	5	6
Hop Merchants	....	1	....
Brewers	1	4	4
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	2	2	1
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	....	....	....
Blasting Works	....	....	....
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	5	2	5
Cotton ,,	5	4	2
Linen ,,	2	6	3
Silk ,,	....	2	1
Printers and Dyers	2	2	1
Lace Manufacturers	....	1	....
Hosiery ,,	3	4	5
Hardware ,,	....	....	....
Earthenware ,,	....	....	....
Glass ,,	....	....	....
Paper ,,	1	3	4
Builders	6	4	13
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	23	15	5
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	12	33	27
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	6	2	9
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	3	7	1
Butchers	2	....	3
Corn and Hay Dealers	4	....	....
Innkeepers and Victuallers	6	8	21
Wine and Spirit Merchants	....	....	....
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	10	13	12
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	9	19	21
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	....	1	1
Coach Builders	1	2	2
Miscellaneous	23	55	68
Total	133	206	219